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There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in the lower-paid, less skilled jobs. Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in the higher-paid, more skilled jobs. A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in the part-time jobs.

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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation, 2000). The prevalence of mental health problems in the United Kingdom is estimated to be 10% (Mental Health Foundation, 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of people with mental health problems. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for mental health care, which aims to improve the lives of people with mental health problems and to reduce the burden of mental health problems on society. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to promote the recovery of people with mental health problems; (2) to provide a range of services to meet the needs of people with mental health problems; and (3) to ensure that people with mental health problems are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that people with mental health problems are individuals with unique experiences and needs; (2) that people with mental health problems are capable of recovery; (3) that people with mental health problems should be treated with respect and dignity; and (4) that people with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to participate in decisions about their care and treatment. The strategy is based on the following principles: (1) to promote the recovery of people with mental health problems; (2) to provide a range of services to meet the needs of people with mental health problems; and (3) to ensure that people with mental health problems are treated with respect and dignity.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995 (Department of Health 1996).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of performance measures. The aim of these initiatives is to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

One of the key initiatives in the public sector is the introduction of competition. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being privatised, and to a number of public sector organisations being required to compete for contracts. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being required to improve their efficiency, and to reduce their costs. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being required to improve their performance, and to ensure that they are able to deliver the services that are required by the public.

Another key initiative in the public sector is the restructuring of public sector organisations. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being merged, and to a number of public sector organisations being required to restructure their operations. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being required to improve their efficiency, and to reduce their costs. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being required to improve their performance, and to ensure that they are able to deliver the services that are required by the public.

A third key initiative in the public sector is the introduction of performance measures. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being required to measure their performance, and to report on their performance. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being required to improve their efficiency, and to reduce their costs. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being required to improve their performance, and to ensure that they are able to deliver the services that are required by the public.

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There is a growing emphasis on the importance of the public sector in the provision of health care services, and the need to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population. This has led to a number of initiatives aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector, including the introduction of the Health Service Act 1999 and the Health Service Act 2001.

The Health Service Act 1999 introduced a number of changes to the way in which the public sector is run, including the introduction of the Health Service Commissioning Board (HSCB) and the Health Service Regulation Board (HSRB). The HSCB is responsible for commissioning health services, and the HSRB is responsible for regulating the health service.

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care provided by the public sector. The Department of Health (1996) has set out a number of key objectives for the public sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce waiting times, to improve the efficiency of the system, and to improve the satisfaction of patients and staff. These objectives are being pursued through a number of initiatives, including the introduction of new standards of care, the implementation of new management systems, and the recruitment and training of new staff.

One of the key initiatives being implemented is the introduction of new standards of care. These standards are being developed by a number of professional bodies, including the Royal College of Physicians, the Royal College of Surgeons, and the Royal Society of Medicine. These standards are being used to assess the quality of care provided by the public sector, and to identify areas for improvement.

Another key initiative is the implementation of new management systems. These systems are being developed by a number of management consultants, including the McKinsey & Company, the Boston Consulting Group, and the Capgemini Group. These systems are being used to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to reduce waiting times.

A third key initiative is the recruitment and training of new staff. The Department of Health (1996) has set out a number of key objectives for the public sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce waiting times, to improve the efficiency of the system, and to improve the satisfaction of patients and staff. These objectives are being pursued through a number of initiatives, including the introduction of new standards of care, the implementation of new management systems, and the recruitment and training of new staff.

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way that public services are delivered, and have led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

One of the main challenges facing the public sector is the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector. This is a challenge that is being faced by many countries around the world. The public sector is often seen as being inefficient, and as being a drain on the public purse. This is a view that is being challenged by a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices.

One of the main reasons for the inefficiency of the public sector is the lack of competition. In the private sector, companies are often forced to compete for business, and this leads to a number of improvements in efficiency. In the public sector, however, there is often no competition, and this leads to a number of inefficiencies. One of the main ways in which the public sector can improve its efficiency is by introducing competition.

Another reason for the inefficiency of the public sector is the lack of information. In the private sector, companies often have a lot of information about their customers, and this allows them to tailor their services to the needs of their customers. In the public sector, however, there is often a lack of information about the needs of the public, and this leads to a number of inefficiencies. One of the main ways in which the public sector can improve its efficiency is by improving the flow of information.

A third reason for the inefficiency of the public sector is the lack of incentives. In the private sector, companies are often motivated by the prospect of profit, and this leads to a number of improvements in efficiency. In the public sector, however, there are often no incentives, and this leads to a number of inefficiencies. One of the main ways in which the public sector can improve its efficiency is by introducing incentives.

There are a number of other reasons for the inefficiency of the public sector, including the lack of accountability, the lack of transparency, and the lack of participation. These reasons are all being addressed by a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices. These initiatives are all aimed at improving the efficiency of the public sector, and at ensuring that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public.

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One of the main challenges facing the public sector is the need to improve the efficiency of the services that it provides. This is a complex task, as it involves a number of factors, including the need to improve the quality of the services, the need to reduce costs, and the need to ensure that the services are accessible to all.

One of the main ways in which the public sector can improve its efficiency is by introducing competition. This can be done in a number of ways, including the introduction of private companies to provide public services, the introduction of competition for the provision of public services, and the introduction of competition for the funding of public services.

Another way in which the public sector can improve its efficiency is by restructuring its services. This can be done in a number of ways, including the merging of services, the restructuring of the way in which services are delivered, and the restructuring of the way in which services are funded.

Finally, the public sector can improve its efficiency by introducing new management practices. This can be done in a number of ways, including the introduction of new management systems, the introduction of new management practices, and the introduction of new management structures.

There are a number of challenges facing the public sector in the 1990s, and it is essential that the public sector is able to overcome these challenges in order to ensure that it is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This requires a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices.

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One of the main reasons for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing pressure on public resources. The public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's expenditure, and this is expected to increase in the future. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices.

Another reason for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing demand for public services. The population is ageing, and this is leading to an increase in the demand for health and social care services. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices.

A third reason for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing pressure to reduce the public sector's contribution to the country's budget deficit. The public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's expenditure, and this is expected to increase in the future. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices.

There are a number of ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved. One way is to introduce competition. This can be done by allowing private companies to compete for public contracts, or by allowing private companies to take over public services. Another way is to restructure public services. This can be done by merging public services, or by transferring public services to private companies. A third way is to introduce new management practices. This can be done by introducing new management systems, or by training public sector employees in new management practices.

There are a number of challenges associated with improving the efficiency of the public sector. One challenge is the need to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. Another challenge is the need to ensure that the public sector is able to reduce its contribution to the country's budget deficit. A third challenge is the need to ensure that the public sector is able to improve its management practices.

There are a number of ways in which these challenges can be addressed. One way is to introduce competition. This can be done by allowing private companies to compete for public contracts, or by allowing private companies to take over public services. Another way is to restructure public services. This can be done by merging public services, or by transferring public services to private companies. A third way is to introduce new management practices. This can be done by introducing new management systems, or by training public sector employees in new management practices.

There are a number of benefits associated with improving the efficiency of the public sector. One benefit is the reduction in the public sector's contribution to the country's budget deficit. Another benefit is the improvement in the quality of public services. A third benefit is the increase in the public sector's contribution to the country's economy.

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One of the key challenges facing the public sector is the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector. This is a complex task, and it requires a number of different approaches. One approach is to introduce competition, which can help to improve the efficiency of the public sector by forcing public sector organisations to compete with private sector organisations. Another approach is to restructure public services, which can help to improve the efficiency of the public sector by reducing the number of public sector organisations.

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There is a growing emphasis on the importance of the public sector in the provision of health care, and the need to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the establishment of the National Health Service (NHS) and the creation of the Department of Health. The NHS is a public sector organization that provides health care to the population of the UK. The Department of Health is a government department that is responsible for the health of the population of the UK.

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices.

One of the main challenges facing the public sector is the need to improve the efficiency of the services that it provides. This is a complex task, as the public sector is often faced with a number of constraints, including limited resources, a large and diverse workforce, and a wide range of services to deliver.

One of the main ways in which the public sector can improve its efficiency is by introducing competition. This can be done in a number of ways, including the privatization of public services, the introduction of competitive tendering, and the creation of new public-private partnerships.

Another way in which the public sector can improve its efficiency is by restructuring its services. This can be done in a number of ways, including the consolidation of services, the rationalization of resources, and the introduction of new management practices.

Finally, the public sector can improve its efficiency by introducing new management practices. This can be done in a number of ways, including the introduction of performance management, the use of benchmarking, and the adoption of new technologies.

There are a number of challenges facing the public sector in the 1990s, but there are also a number of opportunities. By introducing competition, restructuring its services, and introducing new management practices, the public sector can improve its efficiency and ensure that it is able to deliver the services that are required by the public.

4.1. Introduction

The public sector is a complex and diverse organization, and it is often faced with a number of challenges. One of the main challenges is the need to improve the efficiency of the services that it provides. This is a complex task, as the public sector is often faced with a number of constraints, including limited resources, a large and diverse workforce, and a wide range of services to deliver.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.5 billion (United Nations, 1999).

There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. First, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased because of the increase in life expectancy. Second, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased because of the increase in the number of people who are aged 65 and over. Third, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased because of the increase in the number of people who are aged 65 and over. Fourth, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased because of the increase in the number of people who are aged 65 and over. Fifth, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased because of the increase in the number of people who are aged 65 and over.

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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation, 2000). The prevalence of mental health problems has increased in the general population, and the incidence of mental health problems has increased in the prison population.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the mental health needs of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 16.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 8.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of older people, and to ensure that they are able to live independently and actively in their own homes for as long as possible. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the development of age-friendly communities, and the establishment of age-friendly networks.

Age-friendly communities are communities that are designed to be accessible and inclusive for older people. They are communities that offer a range of services and facilities that meet the needs of older people, and that encourage them to participate in community life. Age-friendly networks are networks of organizations and individuals that work together to promote the well-being of older people, and to ensure that they are able to live independently and actively in their own homes for as long as possible.

The development of age-friendly communities and age-friendly networks is a complex task, and it requires the involvement of a wide range of stakeholders. This includes older people themselves, as well as their families, friends, and the community. It also requires the involvement of government, the private sector, and the voluntary sector.

There are a number of factors that can influence the development of age-friendly communities and age-friendly networks. These include the demographic characteristics of the community, the availability of services and facilities, and the attitudes and beliefs of the community. It is important to take these factors into account when developing strategies to meet the needs of older people.

There are a number of ways in which age-friendly communities and age-friendly networks can be developed. These include the provision of services and facilities that meet the needs of older people, the promotion of social participation, and the development of age-friendly environments. It is important to ensure that these strategies are tailored to the needs of the community, and that they are implemented in a way that is sustainable and effective.

There are a number of challenges that are associated with the development of age-friendly communities and age-friendly networks. These include the need to ensure that services and facilities are accessible and inclusive for older people, the need to promote social participation, and the need to develop age-friendly environments. It is important to address these challenges in order to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively in their own homes for as long as possible.

There are a number of opportunities that are associated with the development of age-friendly communities and age-friendly networks. These include the opportunity to improve the quality of life for older people, the opportunity to promote social participation, and the opportunity to develop age-friendly environments. It is important to take advantage of these opportunities in order to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively in their own homes for as long as possible.

In conclusion, the development of age-friendly communities and age-friendly networks is a complex task, and it requires the involvement of a wide range of stakeholders. It is important to take the demographic characteristics of the community, the availability of services and facilities, and the attitudes and beliefs of the community into account when developing strategies to meet the needs of older people.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995 (Department of Health 1996).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of performance measures. The aim of these initiatives is to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

One of the key initiatives in the public sector is the introduction of competition. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being privatised, and to a number of public sector organisations being required to compete for contracts. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being required to improve their efficiency, and to reduce their costs. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being required to improve their performance, and to ensure that they are able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

Another key initiative in the public sector is the restructuring of public sector organisations. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being merged, and to a number of public sector organisations being required to improve their efficiency, and to reduce their costs. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being required to improve their performance, and to ensure that they are able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

A third key initiative in the public sector is the introduction of performance measures. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being required to improve their efficiency, and to reduce their costs. This has led to a number of public sector organisations being required to improve their performance, and to ensure that they are able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

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The paper is organized as follows. In the first section, we discuss the challenges facing the public sector. In the second section, we discuss some of the initiatives that are being taken to improve the efficiency of the public sector. In the third section, we discuss the implications of these initiatives for the public sector. In the fourth section, we discuss the conclusions of the paper.

The first challenge facing the public sector is the need to improve the quality of services. This is a complex task, as it involves a number of factors, including the need to improve the quality of the staff, the need to improve the quality of the facilities, and the need to improve the quality of the services. The aim of this initiative is to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

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The third challenge facing the public sector is the need to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This is a complex task, as it involves a number of factors, including the need to improve the quality of the staff, the need to improve the quality of the facilities, and the need to improve the quality of the services. The aim of this initiative is to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995 (Department of Health 1996).

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has grown so rapidly. First, the population of the UK has increased by 10 million since 1980, and the average life expectancy has increased by 10 years. Second, the number of people in the population who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million since 1980. Third, the number of people in the population who are aged 16 and under has increased by 1 million since 1980. Fourth, the number of people in the population who are aged 16 and under who are in the public sector has increased by 1 million since 1980.

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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of people with mental health problems, and a number of initiatives have been developed to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. These include the development of mental health services, the development of mental health care plans, and the development of mental health care teams.

The purpose of this paper is to discuss the development of mental health care plans, and to explore the challenges faced by mental health care teams in developing and implementing these plans.

The paper is organized as follows. First, we discuss the development of mental health care plans. Second, we explore the challenges faced by mental health care teams in developing and implementing these plans.

Finally, we discuss the implications of these findings for the development of mental health care plans.

2. Development

The development of mental health care plans is a complex process, and it is important to understand the factors that influence the development of these plans. The factors that influence the development of mental health care plans are discussed in this section.

The first factor that influences the development of mental health care plans is the needs of the individual. The needs of the individual are the primary consideration in the development of mental health care plans.

The second factor that influences the development of mental health care plans is the resources available. The resources available are the second consideration in the development of mental health care plans.

The third factor that influences the development of mental health care plans is the expertise of the mental health care team. The expertise of the mental health care team is the third consideration in the development of mental health care plans.

The fourth factor that influences the development of mental health care plans is the support of the community. The support of the community is the fourth consideration in the development of mental health care plans.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.5 billion (United Nations 1999).

There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. First, the number of people who are under 15 years of age has decreased from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 0.9 billion in 1999. This is due to a decline in the birth rate, which has been caused by a number of factors, including a decline in the number of children per woman, a decline in the number of women who are having children, and a decline in the number of women who are having children at a young age. Second, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion in 1990 to 0.5 billion in 1999. This is due to a decline in the death rate, which has been caused by a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases, a decline in the number of people who are dying from non-infectious diseases, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from accidents and violence.

The world population is ageing, and this is a major challenge for the world. The number of people who are under 15 years of age has decreased, and the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased. This is due to a decline in the birth rate and a decline in the death rate. The world population is ageing, and this is a major challenge for the world. The number of people who are under 15 years of age has decreased, and the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased. This is due to a decline in the birth rate and a decline in the death rate.

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There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. First, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased because of the increase in life expectancy. In 1990, the average life expectancy at birth was 47 years, and in 1999 it was 52 years (United Nations 1999). Second, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased because of the increase in the number of people who are aged 65 and over. In 1990, there were 0.2 billion people aged 65 and over, and in 1999 there were 0.5 billion people aged 65 and over (United Nations 1999).

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.1 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2011, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 4.5 million (Office of National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the community. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live independently in their own homes for as long as possible.
- Older people should be able to access the services and support they need to live well.
- Older people should be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives.
- Older people should be able to live in a safe and secure environment.
- Older people should be able to live in a community that is inclusive and supportive.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including: to improve the health and social care of older people; to improve the quality of life of older people; to improve the participation of older people in the decisions that affect their lives; to improve the safety and security of older people; and to improve the inclusiveness and supportiveness of the community.

The strategy is a key document in the development of policy for older people. It sets out the government's commitment to older people and provides a framework for the development of policy and practice. It is a key document for all those who are involved in the care and support of older people.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a valuable resource; (2) that older people have the right to live independently and actively; (3) that older people have the right to access the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is based on the following objectives: (1) to improve the lives of older people; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and a number of initiatives have been launched to improve the lives of older people. The Department of Health has launched the 'Age Matters' campaign, which aims to improve the lives of older people by promoting healthy living, and by providing information and advice on a range of issues affecting older people (Department of Health 1999).

The 'Age Matters' campaign is a multi-agency initiative, involving the Department of Health, the Department of Social Security, the Department of Transport, the Department of the Environment, and a number of other government departments. The campaign aims to improve the lives of older people by promoting healthy living, and by providing information and advice on a range of issues affecting older people (Department of Health 1999).

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way that public services are delivered, and have led to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector.

One of the main reasons for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing pressure on public resources. The public sector is responsible for a large proportion of the country's expenditure, and this expenditure is increasing rapidly. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing demand for public services, the increasing cost of public services, and the increasing pressure on public resources.

One of the main ways in which the public sector can improve its efficiency is by introducing competition. This can be done in a number of ways, including the introduction of competitive tendering, the introduction of private sector companies, and the introduction of public-private partnerships. These initiatives can lead to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector, including the reduction of costs, the improvement of service quality, and the improvement of the responsiveness of public services.

Another way in which the public sector can improve its efficiency is by restructuring public services. This can be done in a number of ways, including the merging of public services, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices. These initiatives can lead to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector, including the reduction of costs, the improvement of service quality, and the improvement of the responsiveness of public services.

Finally, the public sector can improve its efficiency by introducing new management practices. This can be done in a number of ways, including the introduction of new management practices, the introduction of new management systems, and the introduction of new management techniques. These initiatives can lead to a number of improvements in the efficiency of the public sector, including the reduction of costs, the improvement of service quality, and the improvement of the responsiveness of public services.

In conclusion, the public sector is facing a number of challenges, and it is essential that it is able to improve its efficiency in order to be able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This can be done in a number of ways, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices.

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of performance targets. The aim of these initiatives is to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

One of the key challenges facing the public sector is the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector. This is a complex task, as the public sector is a large and diverse organisation. However, there are a number of ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved. These include the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of performance targets.

The introduction of competition is one of the key ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved. This involves the introduction of competition between public sector organisations, and between public sector organisations and private sector organisations. This can be done in a number of ways, including the introduction of competition for the provision of public services, and the introduction of competition for the provision of public infrastructure.

The restructuring of public sector organisations is another key way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved. This involves the restructuring of public sector organisations, so that they are able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner. This can be done in a number of ways, including the introduction of new public sector organisations, and the restructuring of existing public sector organisations.

The introduction of performance targets is a third key way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved. This involves the introduction of performance targets for public sector organisations, and for public sector employees. This can be done in a number of ways, including the introduction of performance targets for the provision of public services, and the introduction of performance targets for the provision of public infrastructure.

There are a number of other ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved. These include the introduction of new public sector organisations, and the restructuring of existing public sector organisations. However, the three key ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved are the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of performance targets.

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care in the public sector. The Department of Health (1996) has set out a number of key objectives for the public sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce waiting times, to improve the efficiency of the system, and to improve the financial performance of the system. The Department of Health (1996) has also set out a number of key principles for the public sector, including the need to be patient-centred, to be transparent, to be accountable, and to be efficient.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 1.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 1.2 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1995, 75% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 65% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible. In 1995, 25% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 15% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well paid. In 1995, the average salary of a public sector employee was £18,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices.

One of the main reasons for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing pressure on public resources. The public sector is now responsible for a much larger proportion of the UK's gross domestic product (GDP) than it was in the 1980s, and this has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.5 billion (United Nations 1999).

There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. First, the number of people who are under 15 years of age has decreased from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 0.9 billion in 1999. This is due to a decline in the birth rate, which has been caused by a number of factors, including a decline in the number of children per woman, a decline in the number of women who are having children, and a decline in the number of women who are having children at a young age. Second, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion in 1990 to 0.5 billion in 1999. This is due to a decline in the death rate, which has been caused by a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases, a decline in the number of people who are dying from non-infectious diseases, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from accidents.

The world population is ageing, and this is a major challenge for the world. The number of people who are under 15 years of age has decreased, and the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased. This is a major challenge for the world, because it means that there are fewer people who are working and paying taxes, and more people who are retired and receiving social security. This is a major challenge for the world, because it means that there are fewer people who are working and paying taxes, and more people who are retired and receiving social security. This is a major challenge for the world, because it means that there are fewer people who are working and paying taxes, and more people who are retired and receiving social security.

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There are a number of reasons why the world's population is ageing. First, the number of people who survive to old age has increased. In 1950, the life expectancy at birth was 47 years for men and 51 years for women. By 1999, life expectancy at birth had increased to 71 years for men and 76 years for women (United Nations, 1999). Second, the number of people who survive to old age has increased. In 1950, the number of people aged 65 and over was 0.2 billion. By 1999, the number of people aged 65 and over had increased to 0.5 billion (United Nations, 1999).

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There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. First, the number of people who are under 15 years of age has decreased from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 0.9 billion in 1999. This is due to a decline in the birth rate, which has been caused by a number of factors, including a decline in the number of children per woman, a decline in the number of women who are having children, and a decline in the number of women who are having children at a young age. Second, the number of people who are 65 years of age and over has increased from 0.2 billion in 1990 to 0.5 billion in 1999. This is due to a decline in the death rate, which has been caused by a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases, a decline in the number of people who are dying from non-infectious diseases, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from accidents.

The world population is ageing, and this is a major challenge for the world. The number of people who are under 15 years of age has decreased, and the number of people who are 65 years of age and over has increased. This is a major challenge for the world, because it means that there are fewer people who are working and paying taxes, and more people who are retired and receiving social security. This is a major challenge for the world, because it means that there are fewer people who are working and paying taxes, and more people who are retired and receiving social security. This is a major challenge for the world, because it means that there are fewer people who are working and paying taxes, and more people who are retired and receiving social security.

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